

瘤胃上皮短链脂肪酸的吸收和代谢

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摘要: 短链脂肪酸是反刍动物瘤胃发酵的重要产物, 以乙酸、丙酸、丁酸等短链脂肪酸为主, 主要通过瘤胃上皮吸收, 丙酸在肝脏经过糖异生产生葡萄糖, 为机体供能。随着对短链脂肪酸研究的深入, 发现其在瘤胃上皮的吸收是通过被动扩散和特异性载体运输进行的, 相关转运载体包括单羧酸转运蛋白(MCT)、 Na^+/H^+ 交换体(NHE)和阴离子交换剂 2(AE2)等。短链脂肪酸在瘤胃上皮的转运吸收还与瘤胃内腔及胞内 pH 有关, 载体间相互作用共同维持瘤胃内腔及细胞内 pH 平衡。而在被吸收进入细胞后, 短链脂肪酸在胞内会进行代谢, 主要代谢途径有胆固醇合成和酮体合成途径, 酮体合成在线粒体中进行, 胆固醇合成在细胞质以及内质网中进行, 2 种途径的反应前体物均为 3-羟基 3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A(HMG-CoA)。合成的酮体被 MCT 转运出上皮细胞, 进入外周组织供能。本文就短链脂肪酸在瘤胃上皮的吸收和代谢调控机制进行综述, 为后续研究提供理论依据。

关键词: 瘤胃上皮; 短链脂肪酸; 吸收; 代谢

中图分类号: S852.2

反刍动物通过瘤胃微生物发酵饲料中的碳水化合物产生大量的乙酸、丙酸、丁酸等短链脂肪酸(short chain fatty acid, SCFA)并通过瘤胃上皮吸收。研究发现, 一部分 SCFA 经瘤胃上皮吸收进入血液, 在肝脏中糖异生产成葡萄糖供能, 另一部分在瘤胃上皮细胞内发生代谢, 生成酮体、胆固醇。瘤胃上皮是 SCFA 吸收的主要场所, 具有分层结构, 从瘤胃内腔由外到内可以分为角质层、颗粒层、棘皮层以及基底层^[1-2]。SCFA 在瘤胃内腔有 2 种存在形式, 分别为解离状态和未解离状态。不同类型以及存在形式的 SCFA, 其转运吸收到瘤胃上皮细胞的方式和特点也不一样。SCFA 的转运是被动扩散与特异性载体转运共存^[3-4]。而 SCFA 作为一种弱酸, 不论在瘤胃内腔里解离出 H^+ 还是进入瘤胃上皮细胞后解离出 H^+ , 均会引起酸化, 将会激活细胞膜上的相关转运载体如 Na^+/H^+ 交换体(Na^+/H^+ exchanger, NHE), 将细胞内 H^+ 转运出细胞。SCFA 在进入瘤

收稿日期: 2017-10-16

基金项目: 国家重点研发项目(2016YFD0500507); 湖北省科技支撑计划项目(2014BBA205); 大北农基金青年学者提升专项

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胃上皮细胞后进行代谢，代谢率超过 50%，其中以丁酸的代谢率最高。SCFA 代谢途径包括胆固醇合成和酮体合成，这 2 种合成途径的前体物 3-羟基 3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A(3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA,HMG-CoA)是由 SCFA 经过一系列反应生成的。酮体生成后经单羧酸盐/ H^+ 共转运蛋白(monocarboxylate/ H^+ co-transporters,MCT)转运到血液，为外周组织提供能量，当生酮作用过强时，会导致反刍动物血液中酮体浓度过高，严重时可引起酮病。而胆固醇积累过多则会导致细胞炎症和氧化应激等，进而影响机体整体能量供应，造成炎症反应。因此研究 SCFA 在瘤胃上皮的转运吸收对深入了解瘤胃动态及构建营养调控模型有重要指导意义。

1 瘤胃上皮形态与功能

瘤胃上皮有吸收、代谢 SCFA 以及保护瘤胃等重要生理功能。瘤胃上皮具有分层结构，从瘤胃内腔表面开始由外到内按照细胞分布可分为 4 层，分别是角质层、颗粒层、棘皮层及基底层。基底层细胞富含线粒体，颗粒层和棘皮层细胞位于中间，之间界限不明显，其中棘皮层细胞也含有少量线粒体，因此基底层和棘皮层是瘤胃上皮 SCFA 代谢的主要场所。颗粒层细胞之间紧密间隙连接，角质层位于最外面，细胞高度角质化，起到了屏障保护作用，可作为对瘤胃内物理环境的防御屏障^[5-8]。角质层细胞层数受到 SCFA 的调控。当饲粮精粗比上升时，丙酸/乙酸上升，SCFA 浓度上升，瘤胃液 pH 下降，角质层细胞层数可增加至 15 层。反之，角质层细胞层数可下降至 4 层。瘤胃上皮遍布叶状乳头，牛叶状乳头长度可达 10~15 mm，大大增加了 SCFA 吸收表面积^[9]。叶状乳头作为瘤胃吸收营养物质的主要结构，其分布密度和大小影响 SCFA 的吸收。有研究表明，高蛋白质和高能量浓度摄入能提高胰岛素样生长因子 1 (IGF-1) 浓度，在其与受体结合后激活下游 Ras/Raf/丝裂原活化的细胞外信号调节激酶 (MEK) /细胞外调节蛋白激酶(ERK)信号通路，上调细胞周期蛋白 D1(cyclin D1)表达，促进瘤胃上皮细胞增殖，增加其对 SCFA 的吸收^[10-11]。Yazdi 等则发现热应激能增加乳头高度^[12-13]。因此，瘤胃上皮形态结构与 SCFA 的吸收处在动态平衡的调节之中，两者相互协调，维持瘤胃内环境的稳态。

2 瘤胃上皮 SCFA 吸收

SCFA 在瘤胃内腔和胞内之间存在浓度差，但并不是简单的顺浓度梯度的扩散，其在瘤胃内腔内有解离和非解离 2 种形式，以非解离 SCFA 为主，因此导致其吸收转运方式存在差异^[14-15]。体外试验发现丁酸在无浓度梯度下呈现出最高净吸收速率，而乙酸和丙酸的净吸收率较低^[16]。在 SCFA 的吸收转运中，被动扩散与特异性载体运输共存。NHE 是膜上重要的 NHE。未解离 SCFA 经被动扩散进入细胞后解离出 H^+ ，调节 pH，引起胞质酸化，使 NHE 表达上调，增加 Na^+ 吸收速率，将 Na^+ 转入胞内， H^+ 转出瘤胃内腔，因此瘤胃上

chinaXiv:201812.00512v1

皮细胞吸收转运 SCFA 时引起胞质酸化与 NHE 的活性增强存在功能性偶联^[17-18]。在牛瘤胃上皮细胞的 NHE 家族主要是 NHE1、NHE2、NHE3 和 NHE-8，而 NHE1 和 NHE3 分布在山羊及绵羊的瘤胃上皮细胞^[19-21]。研究表明，NHE1 维持邻近颗粒层的细胞外 pH，NHE1 敲除动物局部细胞外酸性 pH 低于正常值^[22]。因此 NHE1 的存在对于维持瘤胃液 pH 有重要作用。而 MCT 是介导瘤胃 SCFA、酮体、乳酸等转运吸收的特异性载体。在牛瘤胃上皮细胞表达的是 MCT1 和 MCT2。通过荧光染色将 MCT1 定位在瘤胃上皮的基底层，其负责将胞内解离的 SCFA，乳酸盐和酮体共转运到血液中去除上皮细胞中的 H⁺，防止因酮体及乳酸盐过度积累引起的胞质酸化^[23-24]。

解离 SCFA 的转运载体有阴离子交换剂 2(anion exchangers 2,AE2)、腺瘤下调因子(down regulated in adenoma, DRA)以及假定阴离子 1(putative anion 1, PAT1)等，解离 SCFA 的转运依赖于 HCO₃⁻的存在^[25-28]。HCO₃⁻是调节瘤胃食糜 pH 的重要缓冲剂之一。瘤胃中的 HCO₃⁻一部分来自口腔分泌的唾液，另一部分由瘤胃上皮细胞通过载体转运到内腔中，并且后者是 HCO₃⁻的主要来源。Bilk 等^[29]提出 DRA 和 PAT1 通过从上皮细胞转运出碳酸氢盐以及转运进解离的 SCFA 来中和酸。AE2 则能维持瘤胃上皮细胞内的 pH 稳态^[30]。当瘤胃上皮细胞内的 pH 上升时，AE2 载体被激活，将 HCO₃⁻转运出，稳定瘤胃细胞内 pH^[31-32]。DRA、PAT1、AE2 载体在肠道细胞的功能研究及定位已经较深入，但在瘤胃上皮的具体细胞层分布尚不清楚（表 1），但结合 HCO₃⁻/H⁺转运载体的作用，猜测主要位于颗粒层，鉴于颗粒层与瘤胃内腔较临近，棘皮层和基底层可能也有少量分布，因为这 2 层细胞是代谢的主要场所，产生的各种代谢产物乳酸、丙酮等均会引起胞质酸化，维持胞内 pH 的相关载体是必需的。

表 1 瘤胃上皮短链脂肪酸转运载体

Table 1 Transporters of SCFA in rumen epithelium

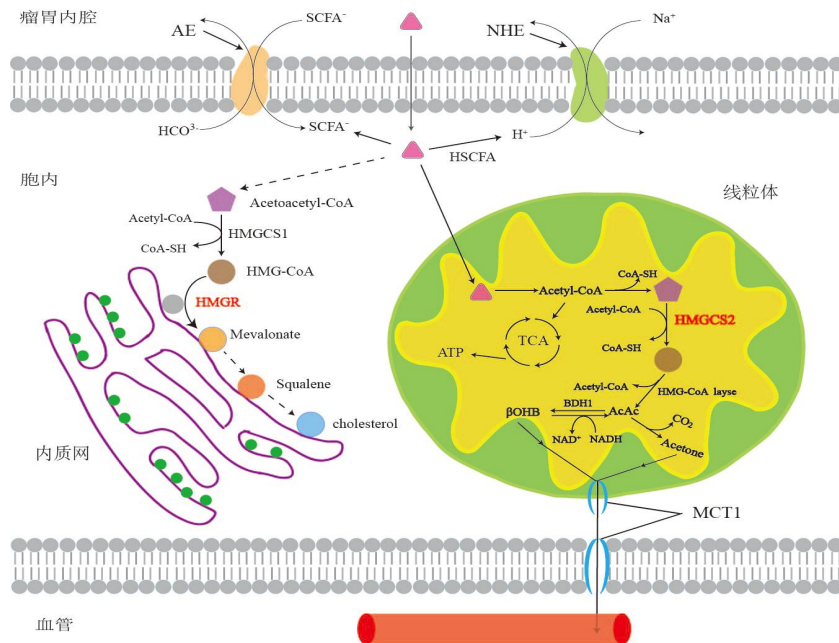
载体	亚型 Isoforms	部位 Location	功能 Function	方法 Method	文献 Reference
Transporter					
单羧酸转运蛋白 MCT	MCT1、MCT2	棘皮层、基底层	转出乳酸盐、酮体	制作切片，4 °C 与一抗、二抗 孵育后用荧光定位	[14]
Na ⁺ /H ⁺ 交换体 NHE	NHE1、NHE2、 NHE3、NHE8、	颗粒层、棘皮层、 基底层	转入 Na ⁺ ，转出 H ⁺	制作切片，4 °C 与一抗、二抗 孵育后用荧光定位	[14]
阴离子交换剂 AE	AE2	—	转 HCO ₃ ⁻ ，转入 SCFA	提取 RNA，经实时定量 PCR 得到产物在 1 % 琼脂糖凝胶	[29]

				电泳	
腺瘤下调因子 DRA	DRA	—	转出 HCO_3^- , 转入	提取 RNA, 经实时定量 PCR	[29]
				SCFA ⁻	得到产物在 1% 琼脂糖凝胶
				电泳	
假定阴离子 PAT	PAT1	—	转出 HCO_3^- , 转入	提取 RNA, 经实时定量 PCR	[19]
				SCFA	得到产物在 1% 琼脂糖凝胶
				电泳	
Na^+ - HCO_3^- 共转运载体 NBC	NBC1	—	转入 Na^+ , 转 出	提取 RNA, 经实时定量 PCR	[33]
				HCO_3^-	得到产物在 1% 琼脂糖凝胶
				电泳	

3 瘤胃上皮细胞 SCFA 代谢

瘤胃上皮细胞内代谢活跃, 研究发现, 从瘤胃内腔到血液里约 75% 的丙酸和 95% 的丁酸在瘤胃上皮细胞内被代谢掉^[34]。瘤胃上皮细胞不依赖于葡萄糖、酮体以及谷氨酰胺等供能, 而是氧化终端发酵产物 SCFA 来获取大部分能量。而在 SCFA 中, 丁酸的代谢率最高, 因此丁酸将是主要代谢底物^[35]。被瘤胃上皮摄取后, SCFA 的代谢由酰基辅酶 A 合成酶家族加入辅酶 A 酯生成乙酰辅酶 A 开始^[36], 然后 3-羟基 3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A 合成酶 (3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase,HMGCS) 将乙酰辅酶 A 转化为 HMG-CoA。HMG-CoA 是瘤胃上皮的中心代谢物, 合成酮体和胆固醇的前体物, 分布于线粒体和细胞质中^[37-39]。HMGCS 有 2 个亚型: 位于细胞质内的 HMGCS1 和专一性位于线粒体中 HMGCS2。HMGCS2 调控瘤胃上皮细胞酮体合成, 是反应限速酶^[40]。De Rosa 等^[41]发现 25 和 50 $\mu\text{mol/L}$ 的二十二碳六烯酸(docosahexaenoic acid,DHA)、二十碳五烯酸(eicosapentaenoic acid,EPA)、花生四烯酸(arachidonic acid,AA)均能在转录和翻译水平上调 HMGCS2 的表达, 25 mmol/L 果糖和胰岛素处理人肝肿瘤细胞(HepG2)24 h 则降低 mRNA 和蛋白质表达量。多不饱和脂肪酸(polyunsaturated fatty acids,PUFA)能通过与过氧化物酶体增殖激活受体 α (peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor α ,PPAR α)结合调控脂肪从头合成、脂肪酸氧化等多种代谢途径^[42]。而 HMGCS2 启动子区域含有过氧化物酶体增殖反应元件(peroxisome proliferator response elemen,PPARE), 其与 PPAR α 结合后启动 HMGCS2 的转录^[43-44]。研究发现, 当 PPAR α mRNA 表达上调时, HMGCS2 mRNA 表达量也随之增加^[45]。因此, 我们推测多 PUFA 可能是通过直接结合 PPAR α 等核受体上调 HMGCS2 表达来调节酮体合成。反刍动物酮体生成的主要部位包括瘤胃和肝脏。在线粒体中的酮体合成过程如图 1 所示。当瘤胃上皮生酮

作用过强, SCFA 代谢紊乱, 造成高血酮症, 最终引起酮病, 将会严重危害动物健康^[48]。因此进一步研究瘤胃上皮细胞酮体合成调控机制对预防酮病有重要意义。



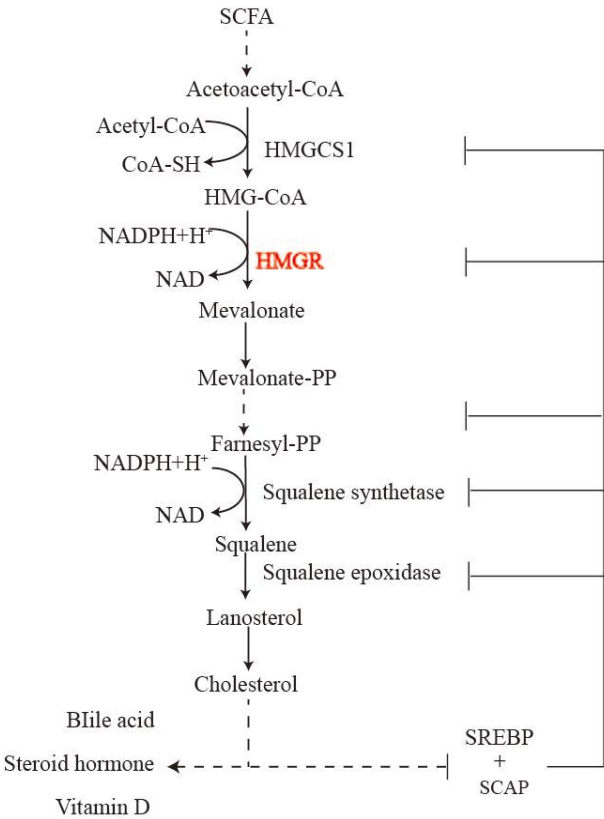
Acetyl-CoA: 乙酰辅酶 A acetylcoenzyme A; CoA: 辅酶 A coenzyme A; HMGCS1: 3-羟基 3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A 合成酶 1 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA synthase 1; Acetoacetyl-CoA: 乙酰乙酰辅酶 A acetoacetylcoenzyme A; HMG-CoA: 3-羟基 3-甲基戊二酰辅酶 A 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA; HMGR: 羟甲基戊二酰辅酶还原酶 HMG-CoA reductase; mevalonate: 甲羟戊酸; squalene: 角鲨烯; cholesterol: 胆固醇; AE: 阴离子交换剂 anion exchangers; NHE: Na^+/H^+ 交换体 Na^+/H^+ exchanger; TCA: 三羧酸循环; HMG-CoA layse: HMG-CoA 裂解酶 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA layse; BDH1: β -羟基丁酸脱氢酶 β -hydroxybutyrate dehydrogenase; βOHB : β -羟基丁酸 β -hydroxybutyrate; NAD^+ : 氧化型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 oxidized form of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; NADH : 还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸 reduced form of nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide; AcAc: 乙酰乙酸 acetoacetate; Acetone: 丙酮。

图 1 瘤胃上皮细胞内 SCFA 的转运吸收及代谢{结合文献[46-47]绘制}

Fig.1 Absorbition and metabolism of SCFA in rumen epithelium cells {drawed based on references [46-47]}

除了作为酮体生成的底物之外, SCFA 也可以在细胞质和内质网中进行胆固醇生物合成。胆固醇生物合成途径的前部分发生在细胞质中, SCFA 在细胞质中经过一系列反应生成 HMG-CoA, HMG-CoA 从细胞质迁移到内质网上, 因为内质网上有羟甲基戊二酰辅酶还原酶(HMG-CoA reductase, HMGR)。迁移到内质网上

的 HMG-CoA 被 HMGR 还原催化成甲羟戊酸（通常称为甲羟戊酸途径）^[49-50]。HMGR 是胆固醇生物合成的限速酶，被认为是自然界中最高度调节的酶之一。然后甲羟戊酸脱羧转化为类异戊二烯中间体，如法尼醇焦磷酸(farnesyl-PP,FPP)。异戊二烯中间体通过膜相关信号蛋白的附着，亚细胞定位和细胞内运输来诱导细胞增殖，迁移和氧化应激。胆固醇生物合成的最终分支点即角鲨烯合酶(FDPS)催化 FPP 生成角鲨烯，角鲨烯再转化为羊毛甾醇，经过一系列反应最终生成为胆固醇^[51]。胆固醇虽然是哺乳动物细胞膜的主要成分，但当细胞内胆固醇及其代谢物（类异戊二烯）积累过多时会增大膜通透性，引发炎症反应^[52]。研究发现，饲喂高精饲料会增加瘤胃上皮通透性和炎症^[53-54]。因为高精饲料促进瘤胃发酵，增加 SCFA 浓度，促进瘤胃上皮细胞胆固醇生物合成，增大细胞通透性，引发炎症。Steele 等^[55]研究发现，当持续 1 周饲喂高精饲料时，瘤胃液 SCFA 浓度显著增加，出现瘤胃酸中毒，牛胆固醇合成相关基因 *HMGS1*、*HMGR* mRNA 表达量上调，胆固醇浓度升高，引发炎症。而随着试验进行到第 3 周时，SCFA 浓度仍显著高于正常值，但 *HMGS1*、*HMGR* mRNA 表达量显著下降，抑制胆固醇合成，瘤胃酸中毒减缓。因此，瘤胃上皮内胆固醇的合成是受到 SCFA 浓度和持续时间的共同调控。短期内 SCFA 增加能促进瘤胃上皮细胞胆固醇的合成，增加瘤胃上皮通透性，引发炎症，而当持续时间延长时，瘤胃上皮细胞则通过甾醇调节元件结合蛋白(sterol regulatory element binding protein,SREBP)通路来抑制胆固醇合成通路上相关酶的表达，抑制胆固醇合成，减缓炎症和瘤胃酸中毒^[56]。SREBP 是调控牛肝和乳腺中的胆固醇和脂肪基因表达的转录因子家族^[57]。牛基因组编码 3 个 SREBP 亚型，即 SREBP-1a、SREBP-1c 和 SREBP-2，其中 SREBP-2 优先激活胆固醇生物合成^[58]。高胆固醇浓度时，在内质网的 SREBP 与 SREBP 切割活化蛋白(SREBP cleavage-activating protein, SCAP)结合，并从转录水平上抑制胆固醇合成相关基因表达（图 2）；低胆固醇浓度时，SREBP-SCAP 复合物从内质网迁移到高尔基体，SREBP 在发生蛋白剪切，释放 N 端，启动核基因表达，胆固醇合成作用增强^[59-60]。因此为了维持瘤胃上皮细胞内胆固醇浓度的稳定，减缓胆固醇积累导致的瘤胃上皮通透性增加和炎症，需要进一步研究 SCFA 在瘤胃上皮细胞胆固醇合成的分子调控机制，为有效预防及缓解瘤胃酸中毒提供依据。



SCFA: 短链脂肪酸 short chain fatty acid; NADPH:还原型烟酰胺腺嘌呤二核苷酸磷酸 reduced form of nicotinamide-adenine dinucleotide phosphate;Mevalonate-PP: 甲羟戊酸焦磷酸 mevalonate pyrophosphate; Farnesyl-PP: 法尼醇焦磷酸 farnesyl-pyrophosphate; squalene synthetase: 角鲨烯合成酶; squalene epoxidase: 角鲨烯环氧酶; lanosterol: 羊毛甾醇; bile acid:胆汁酸; steroid hormone:固醇激素; vitamin D: 维生素D; SREBP:甾醇调节元件结合蛋白 sterol regulatory element binding protein;SCAP: SREBP 切割活化蛋白 SREBP cleavage-activating protein。

图2 瘤胃上皮细胞胆固醇生物合成途径{修改自[51]}

Fig.2 Cholesterol biosynthesis pathway in rumen epithelium cell {modified from [51]}

4 小结与展望

由于反刍动物瘤胃发酵的特异性，SCFA 是其主要能量供应底物，因此 SCFA 在瘤胃上皮的吸收代谢与机体能量代谢、健康生长密切相关，深入研究并阐明机制有利于瘤胃健康的营养调控。目前关于瘤胃上皮细胞各种特异性载体蛋白的种类、作用机制进行了大量的研究，但关于不同载体之间的相互作用以及不同生理状态如热应激、瘤胃酸中毒等对载体的影响尚不清楚。关于 SCFA 在瘤胃上皮细胞的代谢转化可以与肝脏代谢、血液循环等相结合做进一步的研究，从整体上深入阐明瘤胃上皮 SCFA 的吸收代谢调控机理。

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Absorption and Metabolism of Short Chain Fatty Acids in Ruminal Epithelium

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290 Abstract: Short chain fatty acids (SCFAs) are the important products of rumen fermentation, mainly including
291 acetate, propionate and butyrate, which are absorbed by ruminal epithelium and propionate enters the process of
292 gluconeogenesis in liver for providing energy for body. With the increase of studies, it is found that SCFAs are
293 transported by passive diffusion and transportation of specific transporters such as monocarboxylate/H⁺
294 co-transporters (MCT), Na⁺/H⁺ exchanger (NHE) and anion exchanger 2 (AE2). SCFAs adsorption and
295 transportation in ruminal epithelium is associated with pH in rumen lumen and ruminal epithelium cell.
296 Transporters are working together to maintain the pH. After absorbed into cells, SCFA enter metabolism pathways
297 mainly including synthesis of ketone body and cholesterol. Ketone body synthesis takes place in mitochondria,
298 while cholesterol is synthesized in cytoplasm and endoplasmic reticulum. Both subtracts of pathways are
299 3-hydroxy-3-methylglutaryl-CoA (HMG-CoA). Synthetic ketone body is transported out of cell and into extra
300 tissues by MCT for energy supply. This article reviewed the adsorption and metabolism mechanisms of SCFAs to

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301 provide references for further study.

302 Key words: ruminal epithelium; short chain fatty acid; absorption; metabolism